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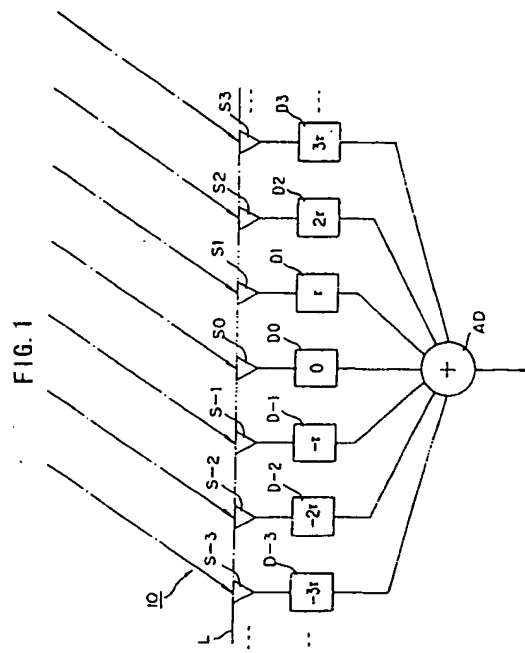
(71) Applicant : ISHIKAWA MANUFACTURING CO.,
Ltd.
141-3, Nogi,
Nogi-machi
Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi-ken (JP)

(72) Inventor : Umeda, Misao
1977-15, Kawashima-cho,
Asahi-ku
Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken (JP)
Inventor : Ishikawa, Keiichi, c/o Ishikawa
Manufact. Co., Ltd
141-3, Nogi, Nogi-machi
Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi-ken (JP)

(74) Representative : SERJEANTS
25, The Crescent
King Street
Leicester, LE1 6RX (GB)

(54) Sound source determining system.

(57) Provided is a sound source determining system which can accurately and economically identify the position of aircraft in an airport or the like. The direction of a sound source is determined by arranging a plurality of acoustic sensors (S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., S-1, S-2, S-3, ...) in an array at a prescribed interval for detecting an acoustic signal produced from the sound source, connecting a plurality of delay circuits (D0, D1, D2, D3, ..., D-1, D-2, D-3, ...) having delay times which are different from one to a next by a unit time period (τ) to the outputs of the acoustic sensors, adding up the outputs of the delay circuits in an adder circuit (AD), and determining the direction of the sound source according to the unit time period (τ) which will maximize the output of the adder circuit.





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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 6)
X	US-A-4 169 257 (SMITH DAVID A) 25 September 1979 * column 1, line 39 - column 2, line 4; figure 1 *	1	G01S3/803 G01S5/20 G01S3/805 G01S3/80 G01S3/801 G01S1/74
X	FR-A-2 413 666 (TECH RADIOELECT ELECTRO FS) 27 July 1979 * page 4, line 4 - line 25; figures 1,2 *	1	
A	GB-A-2 181 239 (PLESSEY CO PLC) 15 April 1987 * page 2, line 30 - line 65; figure 1 *	1,4-8	
X	DE-A-35 24 753 (STANDARD ELEKTRIK LORENZ AG) 29 January 1987 * page 2, line 44 - line 67; figure 1 *	10	
Y		11,12	
X	EP-A-0 064 477 (LOELIGER NIKLAUS) 10 November 1982 * page 4, line 16 - page 7, line 12; figures 1,2 *	10	
Y	EP-A-0 185 994 (KRUPP GMBH) 2 July 1986 * page 3, line 29 - page 4, line 22 *	11	
Y	EP-A-0 363 619 (ROHDE & SCHWARZ) 18 April 1990 * column 1, line 43 - column 2, line 15 *	12	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claimers			
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<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X: particularly relevant if taken alone Y: particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document</p> <p>T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D: document cited in the application L: document cited for other reasons A: member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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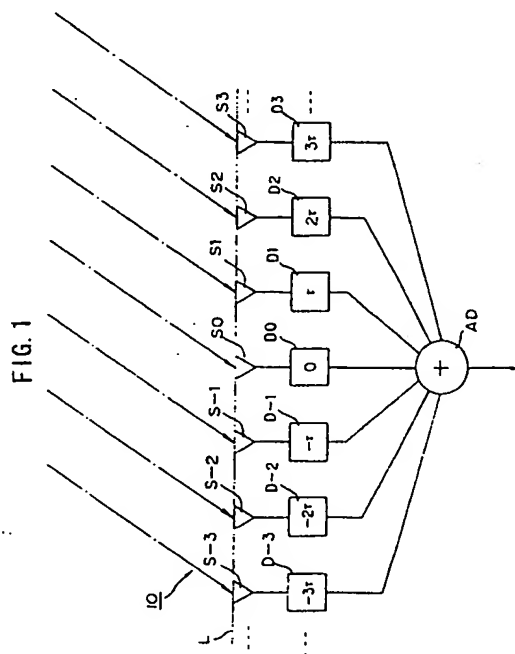
Applicant : **ISHIKAWA MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.**
141-3, Nogi,
Nogi-machi
Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi-ken (JP)

Inventor : **Umeda, Misao**
1977-15, Kawashima-cho,
Asahi-ku
Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken (JP)
Inventor : **Ishikawa, Kelichi, c/o Ishikawa**
Manufact. Co., Ltd
141-3, Nogi, Nogi-machi
Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi-ken (JP)

Representative : **SERJEANTS**
25, The Crescent
King Street
Leicester, LE1 6RX (GB)

Sound source determining system.

Provided is a sound source determining system which can accurately and economically identify the position of aircraft in an airport or the like. The direction of a sound source is determined by arranging a plurality of acoustic sensors (S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., S-1, S-2, S-3, ...) in an array at a prescribed interval for detecting an acoustic signal produced from the sound source, connecting a plurality of delay circuits (D0, D1, D2, D3, ..., D-1, D-2, D-3, ...) having delay times which are different from one to a next by a unit time period (τ) to the outputs of the acoustic sensors, adding up the outputs of the delay circuits in an adder circuit (AD), and determining the direction of the sound source according to the unit time period (τ) which will maximize the output of the adder circuit.



EP 0 642 032 A2

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a sound source determining system, and in particular to a sound source determining system suitable for use in airports or the like for determining the locations of aircraft or the like.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Normally, various taxiways are laid in an airport for permitting aircraft to taxi from one place to another, and it is essential to determine where in these taxiways each aircraft is currently located.

By accurately determining the location of each aircraft in the taxiways, the aircraft on the taxiways can be effectively guided, and collision of the aircraft on the taxiways can be avoided.

As methods for determining the locations of aircraft in an airport or the like, there are known

(1) the method of visually determining the locations of aircraft by a number of personnel monitoring the aircraft either directly with their own eyes or by using ITVs; and

(2) the method of determining the locations of aircraft according to the outputs of sensors placed along the taxiways.

However, since an airport typically consists of a vast area and each of the taxiways extends a substantial distance, a large number of personnel are required for visually monitoring aircraft either directly with their own eyes or by using ITVs, and the need for human intervention does not allow total elimination of the possibility of accidents due to human errors.

When a number of sensors are to be arranged along taxiways, the number of the sensors must be adequate and they must be wisely arranged in proper locations for them to be effective in accurately determining the positions of aircraft. However, there is a limit to the locations where such sensors can be installed, and the cost will be prohibitively high when a large number of sensors are to be placed in a large number of locations.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of such problems, a primary object of the present invention is to provide a sound source determining system which can accurately and economically identify the positions of aircraft or the like in airports or the like.

To achieve such an object, the present invention provides a sound source determining system, comprising: a plurality of acoustic sensors arranged in an array at a prescribed interval for detecting an acoustic signal produced from a sound source; a plurality of delay circuits connected to outputs of the acoustic sensors and having delay times which are different

from one to a next by a unit time period; an adder circuit for adding up outputs of the delay circuits; and direction determining means for determining the direction of the sound source according to the unit time period which will maximize an output of the adder circuit.

The present invention also provides a sound source determining system, comprising: a plurality of acoustic sensors arranged in an array at a prescribed interval for detecting an acoustic signal produced from a sound source; a plurality of variable delay circuits connected to outputs of the acoustic sensors and having delay times which are different from one to a next by a unit time period, each of the variable delay circuits being adapted to scan or sweep the unit time period; an adder circuit for adding up outputs of the variable delay circuits; an adaptive filter which removes influences of a specific spectral component selected from a plurality of spectral components produced from the adder circuit in association with the scanning of the unit time period by the variable delay circuits, by adaptively adding the specific spectral component to the other spectral components; and direction determining means for determining the direction of the sound source according to the output of the adaptive filter.

The present invention also provides a sound source determining system, comprising: a plurality of sound source direction determining means arranged in different locations, each including: a plurality of acoustic sensors arranged in an array at a prescribed interval for detecting an acoustic signal produced from a sound source; a plurality of delay circuits connected to outputs of the acoustic sensors and having delay times which are different from one to a next by a unit time period; an adder circuit for adding up outputs of the delay circuits; and direction determining means for determining the direction of the sound source according to the unit time period which will maximize an output of the adder circuit; and host means for gathering data on the direction determined by the sound source direction determining means, and determining the position of the sound source according to this data.

The present invention also provides a sound source determining system, comprising: a plurality of sound source direction determining means arranged in different locations, each including: a plurality of acoustic sensors arranged in an array at a prescribed interval for detecting an acoustic signal produced from a sound source; a plurality of variable delay circuits connected to outputs of the acoustic sensors and having delay times which are different from one to a next by a unit time period, each of the variable delay circuits being adapted to scan the unit time period; an adder circuit for adding up outputs of the variable delay circuits; an adaptive filter which removes influences of a specific spectral component selected from

a plurality of spectral components produced from the adder circuit in association with the scanning of the unit time period by the variable delay circuits, by adaptively adding the specific spectral component to the other spectral components; and direction determining means for determining the direction of the sound source according to the output of the adaptive filter; and host means for gathering data on the directions determined by the sound source direction determining means, and determining the position of the sound source according to this data.

According to the present invention, the direction of a sound source is determined by arranging a plurality of acoustic sensors in an array at a prescribed interval for detecting an acoustic signal produced from the sound source, connecting outputs of the acoustic sensors to plurality of delay circuits having delay times which are different from one to a next by a unit time period, adding outputs of the delay circuits in an adder circuit, and determining the direction of the sound source according to the unit time period which will maximize an output of the adder circuit by using the direction determining means.

Here, the delay circuits may comprise a delay circuit which is connected to a central one of the acoustic sensors; a first group of delay circuits each connected to one of the acoustic sensors located on one side of the central acoustic sensor and having delay time periods which are different, beginning from the central delay circuit, from one to a next by a unit time period in a negative direction; and a second group of delay circuits each connected to one of the acoustic sensors located on the other side of the central acoustic sensor and having delay time periods which are different, beginning from the central delay circuit, from one to a next by a unit time period in a positive direction.

The direction determining means may comprise an adaptive filter which removes influences of a specific output signal selected from output signals of the adder circuit, each produced from the adder circuit in association with elapsing of each unit time period, on other signals produced from the adder circuit, by adaptively adding the specific output signal to the other signals.

The adaptive filter may remove the influences of the specific output signal on the other signals by adding a product of a negative coefficient and the specific output signal to the other signals.

The direction determining means may comprise an adaptive filter which removes influences of specific output signals selected from output signals of the adder circuit, each produced from the adder circuit in association with elapsing of each unit time period, on other signals produced from the adder circuit, by adaptively adding the specific output signals to the other signals.

According to the present invention, a plurality of

acoustic sensors are arranged in an array at a prescribed interval for detecting an acoustic signal produced from a sound source, and a plurality of variable delay circuits are connected to outputs of the acoustic sensors, the variable delay circuits having delay times which are different from one to a next by a unit time period, each of the variable delay circuits being adapted to scan the unit time period. An adder circuit is provided for adding up outputs of the variable delay circuits, and an adaptive filter removes influences of a specific spectral component selected from a plurality of spectral components produced from the adder circuit in association with the scanning of the unit time period by the variable delay circuits, by adaptively adding the specific spectral component to the other spectral components. Direction determining means finally identifies the direction of the sound source according to the output of the adaptive filter.

The adaptive filter may comprise spectral separation unit for separating a plurality of spectral components from the output signal of the adder circuit according to the scanning by the variable delay circuits; and an adaptive filter unit for removing influences of a specific spectral component selected from a plurality of spectral components produced from the adder circuit in association with the scanning of the unit time period by the variable delay circuits, by adaptively adding the specific spectral component to the other spectral components.

The adaptive filter may remove the influences of the specific spectral component on the other spectral components by adding a product of a negative coefficient and the specific spectral component to the other spectral components.

Also, the adaptive filter unit may remove influences of a plurality of specific spectral components selected from a plurality of spectral components produced from the adder circuit in association with the scanning of the unit time period by the variable delay circuits, by adaptively adding the specific spectral components to the other spectral components.

The direction determining means may identify the direction of the sound source according to a maximum peak of the spectral components produced from the adaptive filter.

The direction determining means may likewise identify the directions of a plurality of sound sources according a plurality of peaks of the spectral components produced from the adaptive filter.

According to the present invention, a plurality of sound source direction determining means are arranged in different locations, each including: a plurality of acoustic sensors arranged in an array at a prescribed interval for detecting an acoustic signal produced from a sound source; a plurality of delay circuits connected to outputs of the acoustic sensors and having delay times which are different from one to a next by a unit time period; an adder circuit for add-

ing up outputs of the delay circuits; and direction determining means for determining the direction of the sound source according to the unit time period which will maximize an output of the adder circuit; and host means gathers data on the direction determined by the sound source direction determining means, and identifies the position of the sound source according to this data.

According to the present invention, a plurality of sound source direction determining means arranged in different locations, each including: a plurality of acoustic sensors arranged in an array at a prescribed interval for detecting an acoustic signal produced from a sound source; a plurality of variable delay circuits connected to outputs of the acoustic sensors and having delay times which are different from one to a next by a unit time period, each of the variable delay circuits being adapted to scan the unit time period; an adder circuit for adding up the outputs of the variable delay circuits; an adaptive filter which removes influences of a specific spectral component selected from a plurality of spectral components produced from the adder circuit in association with the scanning of the unit time period by the variable delay circuits, by adaptively adding the specific spectral component to the other spectral components; and direction determining means for determining the direction of the sound source according to the output of the adaptive filter; and host means gathers data on the direction determined by the sound source direction determining means, and identifies the position of the sound source according to this data.

Each of the sound source direction determining means may identify directions of a plurality of sound sources; and the host means may gather data on the directions determined by the sound source direction determining means, and identify the positions of the sound sources according to this data.

Each of the sound source direction determining means may identify the direction of a reference sound source placed at a prescribed location and the direction of the sound source to be determined; and the host means may gather data on the direction of the sound source to be determined determined by the sound source direction determining means, correct the direction of the sound source to be determined according to the determined direction of the reference sound source and identify the position of the sound source according to the corrected direction.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Now the present invention is described in the following with reference to the appended drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a circuit diagram showing the essential structure of the sound source direction finding unit for determining the direction of the sound

source in the sound source determining system of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a diagram showing the principle of determining the direction of a sound source in the sound source determining system of the present invention;

Figure 3 is a waveform diagram showing an example of outputs of the acoustic sensors shown in Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a block diagram showing an embodiment of the sound source direction determining system according to the present invention;

Figure 5 is a waveform diagram showing an example of spectral waveforms produced from the adder circuit shown in Figure 4 when there is only one sound source;

Figure 6 is a circuit diagram for showing the operation of the adaptive filter shown in Figure 4 in relation with the spectral waveforms shown in Figure 5;

Figure 7 is a waveform diagram showing an example of spectral waveforms which are processed by the adaptive filter shown in Figure 4 with regard to the spectral waveforms shown in Figure 5;

Figure 8 is a waveform diagram showing an example of spectral waveforms produced from the adder circuit shown in Figure 4 when there are two sound sources;

Figure 9 is a circuit diagram for showing the operation of the adaptive filter shown in Figure 4 in relation with the spectral waveforms shown in Figure 8;

Figure 10 is a waveform diagram showing an example of spectral waveforms which are processed by the adaptive filter shown in Figure 4 with regard to the spectral waveforms shown in Figure 8;

Figure 11 is a schematic diagram showing another embodiment of the present system as applied as a system for determining the position of aircraft in an airport;

Figure 12 is a block diagram showing the system for determining the position of aircraft in an airport;

Figure 13 is a schematic diagram showing the operation when there are two aircraft in the designated area of an airport;

Figure 14 is a schematic diagram showing yet another embodiment of the present system which includes a reference sound source for calibration at a known location in the designated area of the airport for calibrating the direction determined by the sound source determining system of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

First of all, the principle of determining the direction of a sound source with the sound source determining system according to the present invention is described in the following with reference to Figures 1 through 3.

Figure 1 shows the structure of a sound source direction finding unit for determining the direction of a sound source in the sound source determining system of the present invention. Referring to Figure 1, the sound source direction finding unit 10 comprises acoustic sensors S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., and S-1, S-2, S-3, ..., delay circuits D0, D1, D2, D3, ..., and D-1, D-2, D-3, ..., connected to the outputs of the acoustic sensors S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., and S-1, S-2, S-3, ..., and an adder circuit AD for adding up the outputs of the delay circuits D0, D1, D2, D3, ..., and D-1, D-2, D-3, ...

These acoustic sensors S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., and S-1, S-2, S-3, ... receive an acoustic signal produced from a sound source not shown in the drawing, and produce corresponding electric output signals.

These delay circuits D0, D1, D2, D3, ..., and D-1, D-2, D-3, ... are assigned with different delay times "0", " τ ", " 2τ ", " 3τ ", ..., " $-\tau$ ", " -2τ ", " -3τ ", ..., respectively, and supply electric signals which correspond to the acoustic signals detected by the acoustic sensors S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., and S-1, S-2, S-3, ... but delayed by the delay times of "0", " τ ", " 2τ ", " 3τ ", ..., " $-\tau$ ", " -2τ ", " -3τ ", ..., respectively.

The adder circuit AD adds up the output signals from the delay circuits D0, D1, D2, D3, ..., and D-1, D-2, D-3, ..., and produces an added-up signal.

If the sound source not shown in the drawing is sufficiently remote from the sound source direction finding unit 10, the acoustic sensors S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., and S-1, S-2, S-3, ... will receive the acoustic signal from this sound source at a same angle.

For instance, if the acoustic sensor is located at an angle θ with respect to a direction perpendicular to the line L along which the acoustic sensors S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., and S-1, S-2, S-3, ... are arranged, the acoustic sensors S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., and S-1, S-2, S-3, ... will then receive the acoustic signal from the sound source at the angle θ as shown in Figure 2.

If the interval between the acoustic sensors S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., and S-1, S-2, S-3, ... is d, the acoustic sensors S1, S2, S3, ... will receive acoustic signals from the sound source which are ahead the signal received by the acoustic sensor S0 by the distances of $d \cdot \sin\theta$, $2d \cdot \sin\theta$, $3d \cdot \sin\theta$, respectively, and the acoustic sensors S-1, S-2, S-3, ... will receive acoustic signals from the sound source which are behind the signal received by the acoustic sensor S0 by the distances of $d \cdot \sin\theta$, $2d \cdot \sin\theta$, $3d \cdot \sin\theta$, respectively.

If the travelling speed of the acoustic signal from the sound source is V, then, the acoustic sensors S1,

S2, S3, ... will receive acoustic signals from the sound source which are ahead the signal received by the acoustic sensor S0 by the time intervals of $d \cdot \sin\theta / V$, $2d \cdot \sin\theta / V$, $3d \cdot \sin\theta / V$, respectively, and the acoustic sensors S-1, S-2, S-3, ... will receive acoustic signals from the sound source which are behind the signal received by the acoustic sensor S0 by the time intervals of $d \cdot \sin\theta / V$, $2d \cdot \sin\theta / V$, $3d \cdot \sin\theta / V$, respectively.

More specifically, as shown in Figure 3, the acoustic signals s3 through s1 (refer to Figures 3(a) through (c)) received by the acoustic sensors S3 through S1 are ahead the reference acoustic signal s0 (refer to Figure 3(d)) received by the acoustic sensor S0 by time intervals 3τ ($= 3d \cdot \sin\theta / V$), 2τ ($= 2d \cdot \sin\theta / V$), and τ ($= d \cdot \sin\theta / V$), respectively, and the acoustic signals s-3 through s-1 (refer to Figures 3(e) through (g)) received by the acoustic sensors S3 through S1 are behind the reference acoustic signal s0 (refer to Figure 3(d)) received by the acoustic sensor S0 by time intervals 3τ ($= 3d \cdot \sin\theta / V$), 2τ ($= 2d \cdot \sin\theta / V$), and τ ($= d \cdot \sin\theta / V$), respectively.

If the delay circuits D0, D1, D2, D3, ..., and D-1, D-2, D-3, ... shown in Figure 1 are constructed such that the value of τ is given as follows:

$$\tau = d \cdot \sin\theta / V \quad (1)$$

or the delay times of the delay circuits D1, D2, D3, ... with respect to that of the reference delay circuit D0 are 3τ ($= 3d \cdot \sin\theta / V$), 2τ ($= 2d \cdot \sin\theta / V$), and τ ($= d \cdot \sin\theta / V$), respectively, and the delay times of the delay circuits D-1, D-2, D-3, ... with respect to that of the reference delay circuit D0 are -3τ ($= -3d \cdot \sin\theta / V$), -2τ ($= -2d \cdot \sin\theta / V$), and $-\tau$ ($= -d \cdot \sin\theta / V$), respectively, then, the adder circuit AD will add up these acoustic signals in an identical phase as illustrated in Figure 3, and will produce a signal as a combination of mutually reinforcing acoustic signals with respect to an acoustic signal from the sound source located at the angle θ .

On the other hand, acoustic signals not coming from the angle θ will not produce mutually reinforcing signals from the acoustic sensors.

Therefore, by finding the value τ which maximizes the output level of the adder circuit AD, the direction of the sound source in relation with the sound source direction finding unit 10 can be given by the following equation.

$$\theta = \sin^{-1}(\tau V / d) \quad (2)$$

Figure 4 shows an embodiment of the sound source determining system according to the present invention as constructed as a sound source direction determining system.

Referring to Figure 4, this sound source direction determining system consists of a sound source direction finding unit 10, an adaptive filter 20, and a direction finding unit 30.

The sound source direction finding unit 10 is basically identical to the one shown in Figure 1. More

specifically, the sound source direction finding unit 10 comprises acoustic sensors S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., and S-1, S-2, S-3, ..., delay circuits D0, D1, D2, D3, ..., and D-1, D-2, D-3, ..., connected to the outputs of the acoustic sensors S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., and S-1, S-2, S-3, ..., and an adder circuit AD for adding up the outputs of the delay circuits D0, D1, D2, D3, ..., and D-1, D-2, D-3, In particular, in the sound source direction finding unit 10 illustrated in Figure 4, the delay circuits D0, D1, D2, D3, ..., and D-1, D-2, D-3, ... are constructed so that each of them can scan or sweep the value of τ . Thus, the adder circuit AD can produce spectral components in association with the scanning or sweeping of the value τ . Here, the spectral components are meant as those outputs of the adder circuit AD generated in association with the scanning of the value τ that are greater than a prescribed value.

The value of τ which corresponds to the maximum value of spectral components indicates the direction of the sound source.

The adaptive filter 20 adaptively removes the interferences between the spectral components produced from the adder circuit AD of the sound source direction finding unit 10.

More specifically, in Figures 1 through 3, it was assumed that the sound source is sufficiently remote from the sound source direction finding unit 10, and the acoustic sensors S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., and S-1, S-2, S-3, ... receive the acoustic signal produced from the sound source from a same direction, but, in reality, the acoustic sensors S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., and S-1, S-2, S-3, ... do not receive the acoustic signal produced from the identical sound source at a same angle. Instead, the angle of the acoustic signal has a certain spread depending on the distance between the sound source and the sound source direction finding unit 10. Because of this spread, substantial interferences are produced between spectral components produced from the adder circuit AD, and the spectral width is substantial.

Thus, according to this embodiment, by using the adaptive filter 20, the spectral width is reduced, and the accuracy in the identification of the direction of the sound source is increased.

The operation of this adaptive filter is now described in the following with reference to Figures 5 through 10.

Suppose that the sound source is located at the angle of θ_3 with respect to the sound source direction finding unit 10. Then, the adder circuit AD produces a wide spectrum around θ_3 in relation with the scanning or sweeping of the value of " τ ".

If the direction of the sound source is determined according to this spectrum, its accuracy is substantially limited due to the spectral spread. Therefore, according to this embodiment, the signals are processed in the adaptive filter 20 as shown in Figure 6, and

the spectrum is converted into one having a sharp peak as shown in Figure 7.

In this case, the adaptive filter 20 performs its function through its components consisting of a spectral separation unit 21, an adaptive filter unit 23, and a spectral composition unit 22, as shown in Figure 6. First of all, in the spectral separation unit 21, the signal produced from the adder circuit AD is separated into spectral components θ_6 through θ_1 , θ_0 , and $-\theta_1$ through $-\theta_6$. These spectral components θ_6 through θ_1 , θ_0 , and $-\theta_1$ through $-\theta_6$ are supplied to the adaptive filter unit 23 consisting of adder circuits AD61 through AD11, AD01, and AD12 through AD62.

In the adaptive filter unit 23, by adaptively adding the spectral component θ_3 to other spectral components by using the adder circuits AD61 through AD11, AD01, AD12 through AD62, the influences or the interferences of the spectral component θ_3 on other spectral components are adaptively removed.

First of all, in the adder circuits AD41 and AD21, the spectral component θ_3 is subtracted from the spectral component θ_4 , and from the spectral component θ_2 , respectively. In the adder circuits AD51 and AD11, the spectral component θ_3 is subtracted from the spectral component θ_5 , and from the spectral component θ_1 , respectively. In the adder circuits AD61 and AD01, the spectral component θ_3 is subtracted from the spectral component θ_6 , and from the spectral component θ_0 , respectively. Then, the spectral component θ_3 is subtracted from the spectral component $\theta-1$ in the adder circuit AD12, from the spectral component $\theta-2$ in the adder circuit AD22, from the spectral component $\theta-3$ in the adder circuit AD32, from the spectral component $\theta-4$ in the adder circuit AD42, from the spectral component $\theta-5$ in the adder circuit AD52, and from the spectral component $\theta-6$ in the adder circuit AD62.

It is also possible to multiply θ_3 by a certain different factor before each subtraction.

Thus, the signal subjected to the adaptive filtering process at the adaptive filter 23 is fed to the spectral composition unit 22, and after being suitably processed thereby, supplied to the direction finding unit 30 shown in Figure 4.

The direction finding unit 30 determines the direction of the sound source as a direction giving the maximum level of this signal. The signal supplied to the direction finding unit 30 has a narrow and sharp spectral width as shown in Figure 7 as a result of the adaptive filtering process carried out in the adaptive filter unit 23, and allows the direction of the sound source to be determined very accurately.

Figure 8 shows the output of the adder circuit AD when there are two sound sources at the angles of θ_3 , and $-\theta_2$, and in this case there is a substantial spectral width due to the interferences in the two signals from the two sound sources. Therefore, in this case, the signals are subjected to a process illustrated in

Figure 9 in the adaptive filter unit 20, and converted into two narrow and sharp spectra as shown in Figure 10.

More specifically, the adaptive filter 20 performs its function through its components consisting of a spectral separation unit 21, an adaptive filter unit 23, and a spectral composition unit 22, as shown in Figure 9. First of all, in the spectral separation unit 21, the signal produced from the adder circuit AD is separated into spectral components $\theta 6$ through $\theta 1$, $\theta 0$, and $-\theta 1$ through $-\theta 6$. These spectral components $\theta 6$ through $\theta 1$, $\theta 0$, and $-\theta 1$ through $-\theta 6$ are supplied to the adaptive filter unit 23 consisting of adder circuits AD61 through AD11, AD01, AD12 through AD62, adder circuits AD63 through AD13, AD02, and AD14 through AD64.

In the adaptive filter unit 23, by adaptively adding the spectral component $\theta 3$ to other spectral components by using the adder circuits AD61 through AD11, AD01, AD12 through AD62, the influences or the interferences of the spectral component $\theta 3$ on other spectral components are adaptively removed. Then, by adaptively adding the spectral component $-\theta 2$ to other spectral components by using the adder circuits AD63 through AD13, AD02, AD14 through AD64, the influences or the interferences of the spectral component $-\theta 2$ on other spectral components are adaptively removed.

First of all, in the adder circuits AD41 and AD21, the spectral component $\theta 3$ is subtracted from the spectral component $\theta 4$, and from the spectral component $\theta 2$, respectively. In the adder circuits AD51 and AD11, the spectral component $\theta 3$ is subtracted from the spectral component $\theta 5$, and from the spectral component $\theta 1$, respectively. In the adder circuits AD61 and AD01, the spectral component $\theta 3$ is subtracted from the spectral component $\theta 6$, and from the spectral component $\theta 0$, respectively. Then, the spectral component $\theta 3$ is subtracted from the spectral component $-\theta 1$ in the adder circuits AD12, from the spectral component $-\theta 2$ in the adder circuits AD22, from the spectral component $-\theta 3$ in the adder circuits AD32, from the spectral component $-\theta 4$ in the adder circuits AD42, from the spectral component $-\theta 5$ in the adder circuits AD52, and from the spectral component $-\theta 6$ in the adder circuits AD62.

It is also possible to multiply $\theta 3$ by a certain different factor before each subtraction.

Thus, the influences or the interferences of the spectral component $\theta 3$ on other spectral components are adaptively removed.

Then, in the adder circuits AD14 and AD34, the output of the adder circuit AD22 is subtracted from the output of the adder circuit AD12, and from the output of the adder circuit AD32, respectively. In the adder circuits AD02 and AD44, the output of the adder circuit AD22 is subtracted from the output of the adder circuit AD01, and from the adder circuit AD42, respec-

tively. In the adder circuits AD13 and AD54, the output of the adder circuit AD22 is subtracted from the output of the adder circuit AD11, and from the output of the adder circuit AD52, respectively. In the adder circuits AD23 and AD64, the output of the adder circuit AD22 is subtracted from the output of the adder circuit AD31, and from the output of the adder circuit AD62, respectively. Then, the output of the adder circuit AD22 is subtracted from the spectral component $\theta 3$ in the adder circuit AD33, from the output of the adder circuit AD41 in the adder circuit AD43, from the output of the adder circuit AD51 in the adder circuit AD53, and from the output of the adder circuit AD61 in the adder circuit AD63.

It is also possible to multiply the output of the adder circuit AD22 by a certain different factor before each subtraction.

Thus, the influences or the interferences of the spectral component $-\theta 2$ on other spectral components can be adaptively removed.

Thus, the signal corresponding to the spectral components which were subjected to the adaptive filtering process at the adaptive filter 23 designed for signals coming from two different directions is fed to the spectral composition unit 22, and after being suitably processed, supplied to the direction finding unit 30 shown in Figure 4.

The direction finding unit 30 determines the direction of each of the sound sources as a direction giving a peak level of this signal. The signal supplied to the direction finding unit 30 has narrow and sharp spectral widths as shown in Figure 10 as a result of the adaptive filtering process carried out in the adaptive filter unit 23, and allows the directions of the sound sources to be determined very accurately.

Figure 9 showed the adaptive filtering process for signals coming from two different directions, but a similar filtering is possible even when there are three or more sound sources coming from three or more directions.

Figure 11 shows another embodiment of the present invention in which the sound source determining system of the present invention is applied to a system for locating the positions of aircraft in an airport. In this embodiment, aircraft moving in the airport are the sound sources that are to be located.

Referring to Figure 11, sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43 are arranged in three different locations within a designated area 100 in which the aircraft move about. These sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43 are each constructed substantially identically to the one illustrated in Figure 4, and can identify the directions of the sound sources with respect to these sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43. In the case shown in Figure 1, there is only one aircraft 61 within the designated area 100, and the sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43 identify

the directions 011, 021 and 031 of the aircraft 61 with respect to the sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43. Here, because the positions of the sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43 are known, it is possible to locate the position of the aircraft 61 within the designated area 100 of the aircraft 61 from these directions 011, 021 and 031.

The sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43 shown in Figure 11 may be provided at some height or underground in the designated area 100.

Figure 12 shows the overall structure of the system for locating the position of aircraft within the designated area 100 of the airport. The outputs of the sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43 located in three different portions are transmitted to a host system 50 placed in a prescribed position of the airport via radio or wire, and the host system 50 determines and displays the position of the aircraft according to the outputs of the sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43.

Figure 13 shows a case in which there are two aircraft 61 and 62 within the designated area 100 of the airport. In this case, the sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43 identify not only the directions 011, 021 and 031 of the aircraft 61 with respect to the sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43, but also the directions 012, 022 and 032 of the aircraft 62 with respect to the sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43. The data on the directions 011, 021 and 031, and the directions 012, 022 and 032 transmitted from the sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43 is transmitted to a host system 50 placed in a prescribed position of the airport via radio or wire. The host system 50 determines and displays the positions of the aircraft according to the data on the directions 011, 021 and 031, and the directions 012, 022 and 032.

Figure 14 shows yet another embodiment of the present invention which includes a reference sound source 70 placed at a known location in the designated area of the airport for calibrating the directions determined by the sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43. The sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43 identify not only the directions of the aircraft 61 and 62 but also the direction of the reference sound source 70, and the outputs for the directions of the aircraft 61 and 62 are calibrated by using the output for the direction of the reference sound source 70. According to this structure, the changes in the identification accuracy of the sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43 over time, as well as those due to the changes in the external environment can be dealt with.

The sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43 were placed in three different locations

within the designated area 100 of the airport in the embodiment illustrated in Figures 11 to 14, but identification of the position of aircraft is possible by using sound source direction determining systems placed only in two different locations when the environment is favorable. If the environment is not favorable, then, the sound source direction determining systems 41, 42 and 43 may be placed in four or more different locations.

In the above described embodiments, the acoustic sensors S0, S1, S2, S3, ..., and S-1, S-2, S-3, ... were arranged in a single row, but may be arranged two-dimensionally so that the location of the sound source may be three-dimensionally determined.

The above described embodiments pertained to the identification of the position of aircraft by detecting the acoustic signal produced from the sound source or the aircraft, but the identification of the position of aircraft can be also accomplished by providing vibration sensors underground, and determining the vibratory waves produced from the aircraft.

Thus, according to the present invention, the direction of a sound source is determined by using sound source direction determining means, comprising acoustic sensors arranged in an array at a prescribed interval for detecting an acoustic signal produced from the sound source, delay circuits connected the outputs of the acoustic sensors and having delay times which are different from one to a next by a unit time period, an adder circuit for adding up outputs of the delay circuits, and direction determining means for determining the direction of the sound source according to the unit time period which will maximize an output of the adder circuit, and the sound source direction determining means may be arranged in locations so that the position of the sound source is determined according to the outputs of the sound source direction determining means. Therefore, the present invention can accurately and economically identify the position of aircraft in an airport or the like

Claims

1. A sound source direction determining system, comprising:
 - a plurality of acoustic sensors arranged in an array at a prescribed interval for detecting an acoustic signal produced from a sound source;
 - a plurality of delay circuits connected to outputs of the acoustic sensors and having delay times which are different from one to a next by a unit time period;
 - an adder circuit for adding up outputs of the delay circuits; and
 - direction determining means for determining the direction of said sound source in response to an input from the adder circuit.

2. A sound source direction determining system according to claim 1, wherein said delay circuits comprises:
 - a central delay circuit which is connected to a central one of said acoustic sensors;
 - a first group of delay circuits each connected to one of said acoustic sensors located on one side of said central acoustic sensor and having delay time periods which are different, beginning from said central delay circuit, from one to a next by a unit time period in a negative direction; and
 - a second group of delay circuits each connected to one of said acoustic sensors located on said other side of said central acoustic sensor and having delay time periods which are different, beginning from said central delay circuit, from one to a next by a unit time period in a positive direction.
3. A sound source direction determining system according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the direction determining means determines the direction of the sound source according to the unit time period which will maximize an output of the adder circuit.
4. A sound source direction determining system according to claim 3, wherein the direction determining means comprises an adaptive filter which removes influences of at least one specific output signal selected from adder circuit output signals which have been each produced from the adder circuit in association with elapsing of each unit time period, on other signals produced from the adder circuit, by adaptively adding the specific output signal or signals to the other signals.
5. A sound source direction determining system according to claim 4, wherein the adaptive filter removes the influences of the specific output signal or signals on the other signals by adding a product of a negative coefficient and the specific output signal to the other signals.
6. A sound source direction determining system according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the adder circuit comprises an adaptive filter which removes influences of a specific spectral component selected from a plurality of spectral components produced by the adder circuit in association with the scanning of the unit time period by the variable delay circuits, by adaptively adding the specific spectral component to the other spectral components; and the direction determining means determines the direction of the sound source according to the output of the adaptive filter.
7. A sound source direction determining system according to claim 6, wherein the adaptive filter comprises:
 - a spectral separation unit for separating a plurality of spectral components produced by the adder circuit according to the scanning by the variable delay circuits; and
 - an adaptive filter unit for removing influences of at least one specific spectral component selected from a plurality of spectral components produced from the adder circuit in association with the scanning of said unit time period by the variable delay circuits, by adaptively adding the specific spectral component or components to the other spectral components.
8. A sound source direction determining system according to claim 7, wherein the adaptive filter unit removes the influences of the at least one specific spectral component on the other spectral components by adding a product of a negative coefficient and the specific spectral component or components to the other spectral components.
9. A sound source direction determining system according to any of claims 6 to 8, wherein the direction determining means identifies the direction of the sound source or of a plurality of sound sources according to a maximum peak or a plurality of peaks of the spectral components produced from the adaptive filter.
10. A sound source determining system, comprising:
 - a plurality of sound source direction determining systems according to any preceding claim arranged in different locations; and
 - host means for gathering data on the directions determined by the various sound source direction determining systems, and determining the position of the sound source according to this data.
11. A sound source determining system according to claim 10, wherein each of the sound source direction determining systems identifies directions of a plurality of sound sources; and
 - the host means gathers data on the directions determined by the various sound source direction determining systems, and identifies the positions of the sound sources according to this data.
12. A sound source determining system according to claim 10, wherein each of the sound source direction determining systems identifies the direction of a reference sound source placed at a prescribed location and the direction of a sound source to be determined; and

the host means gathers data on the direction of the sound source to be determined, from the various sound source direction determining systems; corrects the direction of the sound source to be determined according to the determined direction of the reference sound source; and identifies the position of the sound source to be determined according to the corrected direction.

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FIG. 1

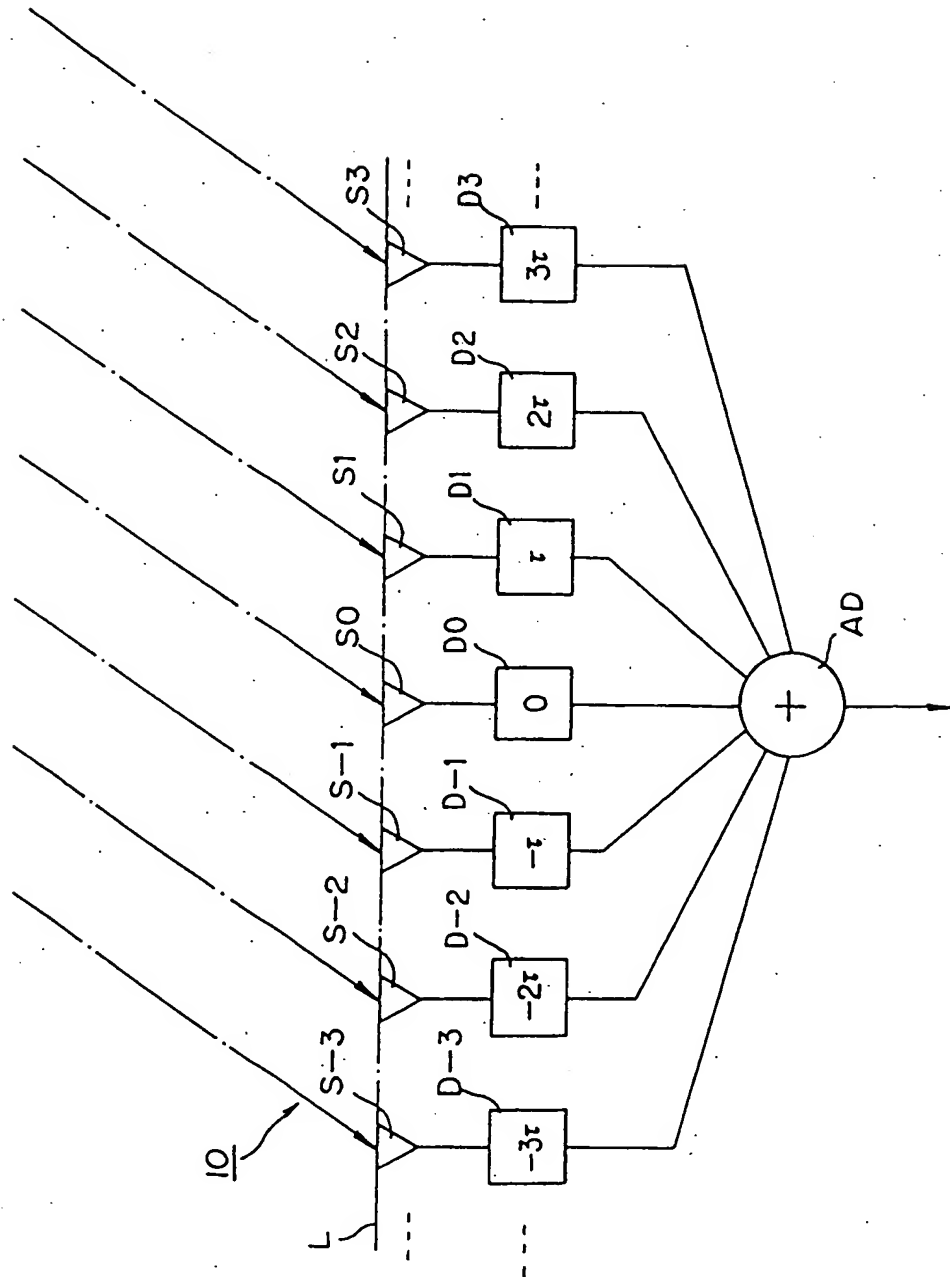


FIG. 2

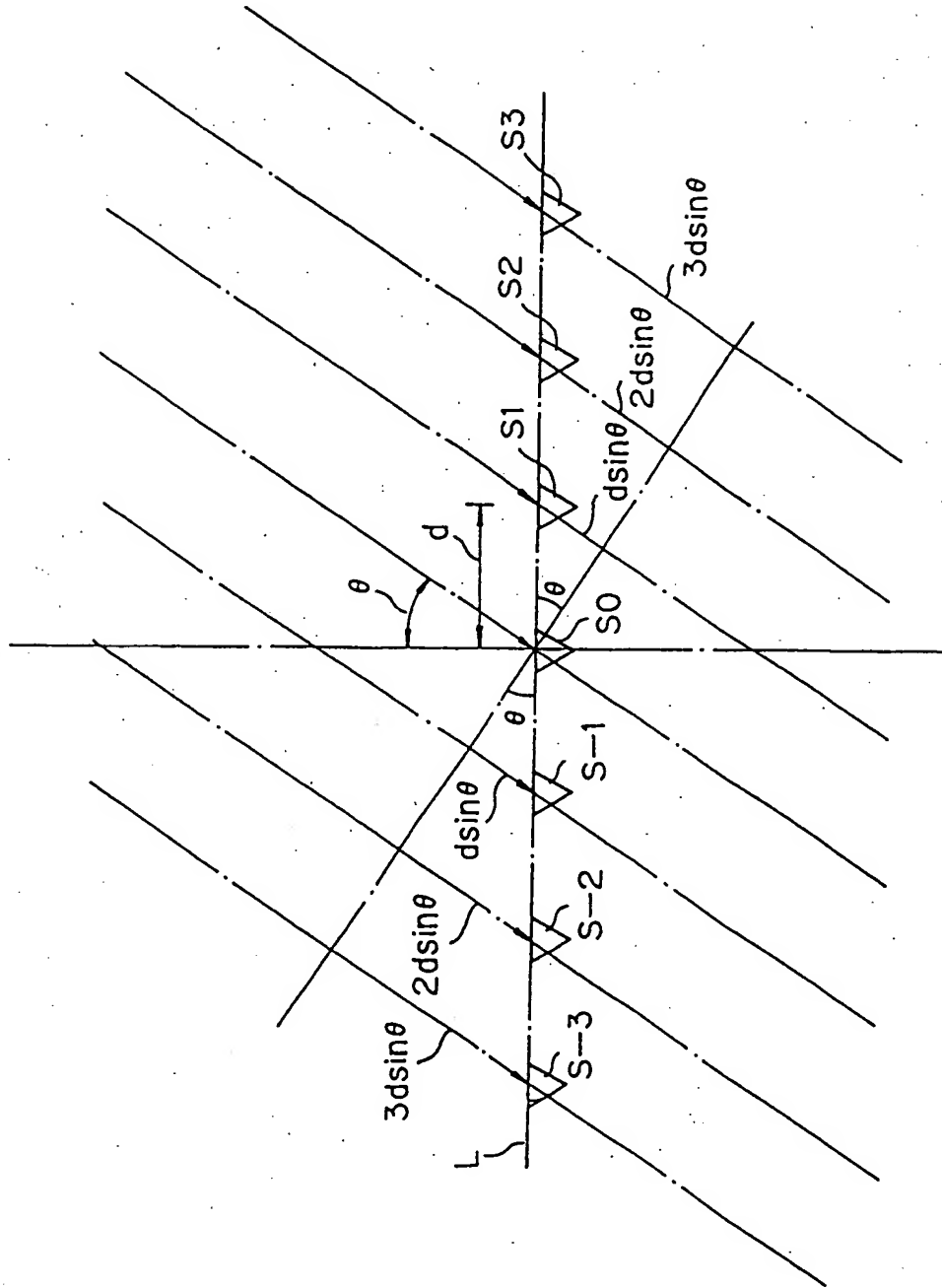


FIG. 3

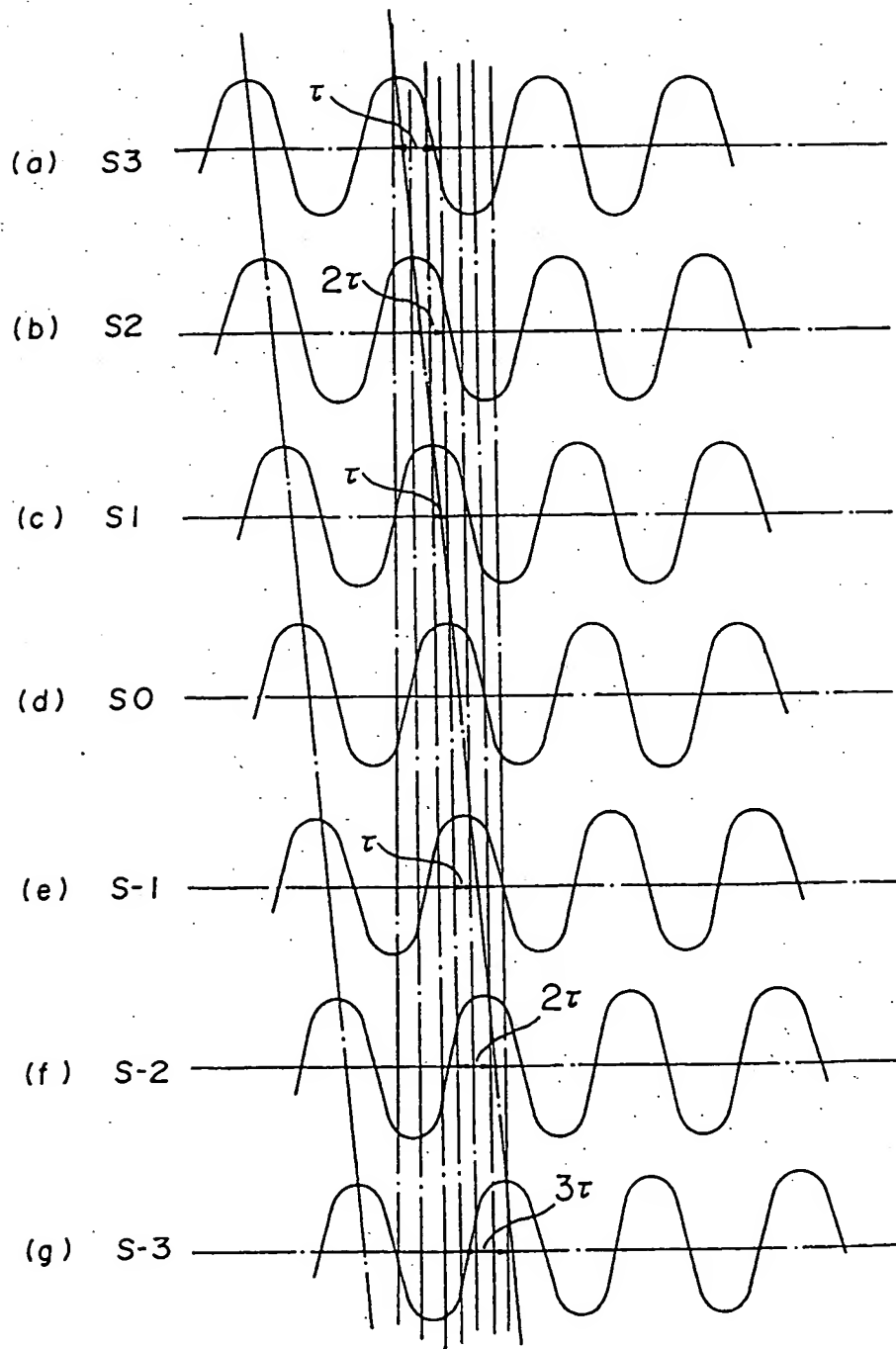


FIG. 4

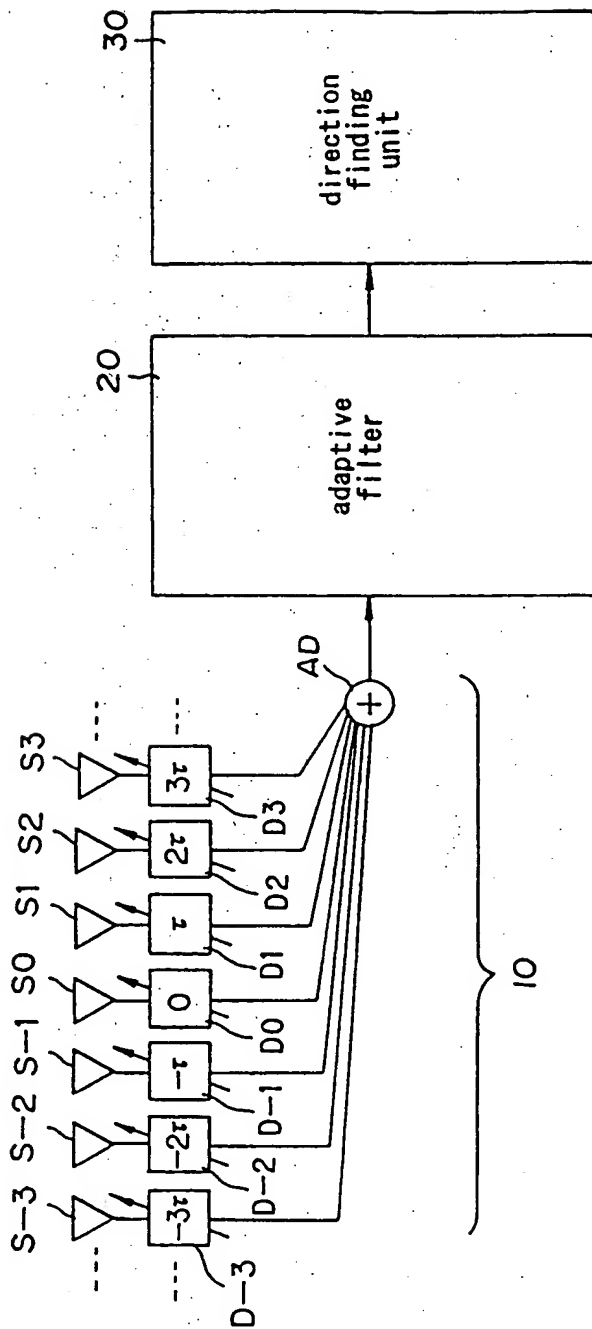


FIG. 7

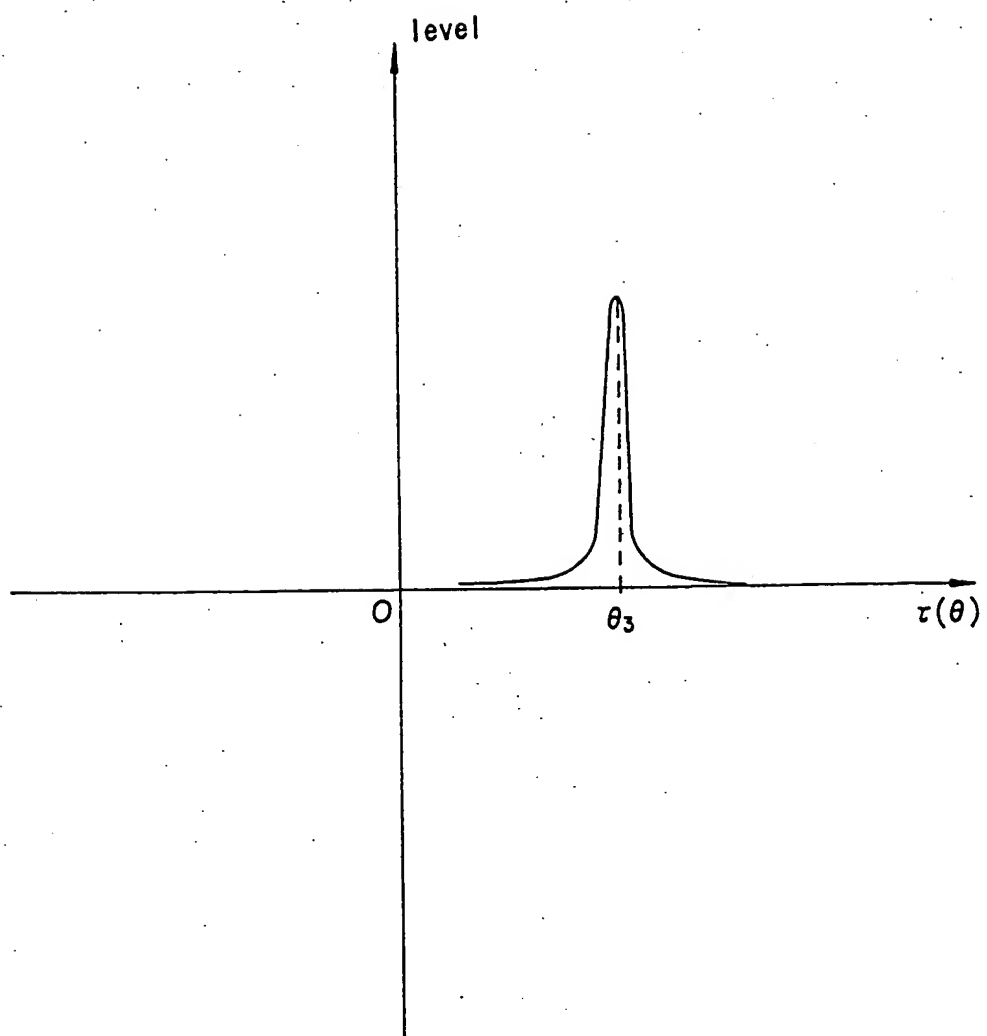


FIG. 8

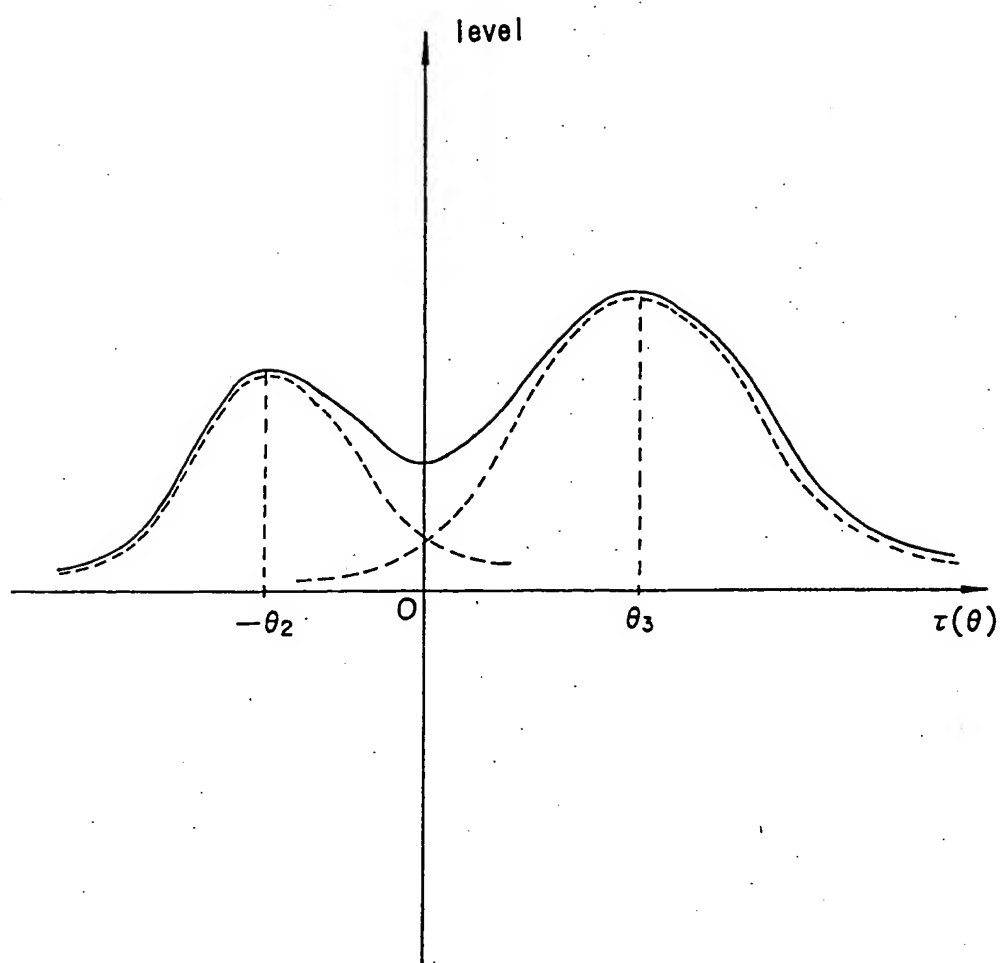


FIG. 9

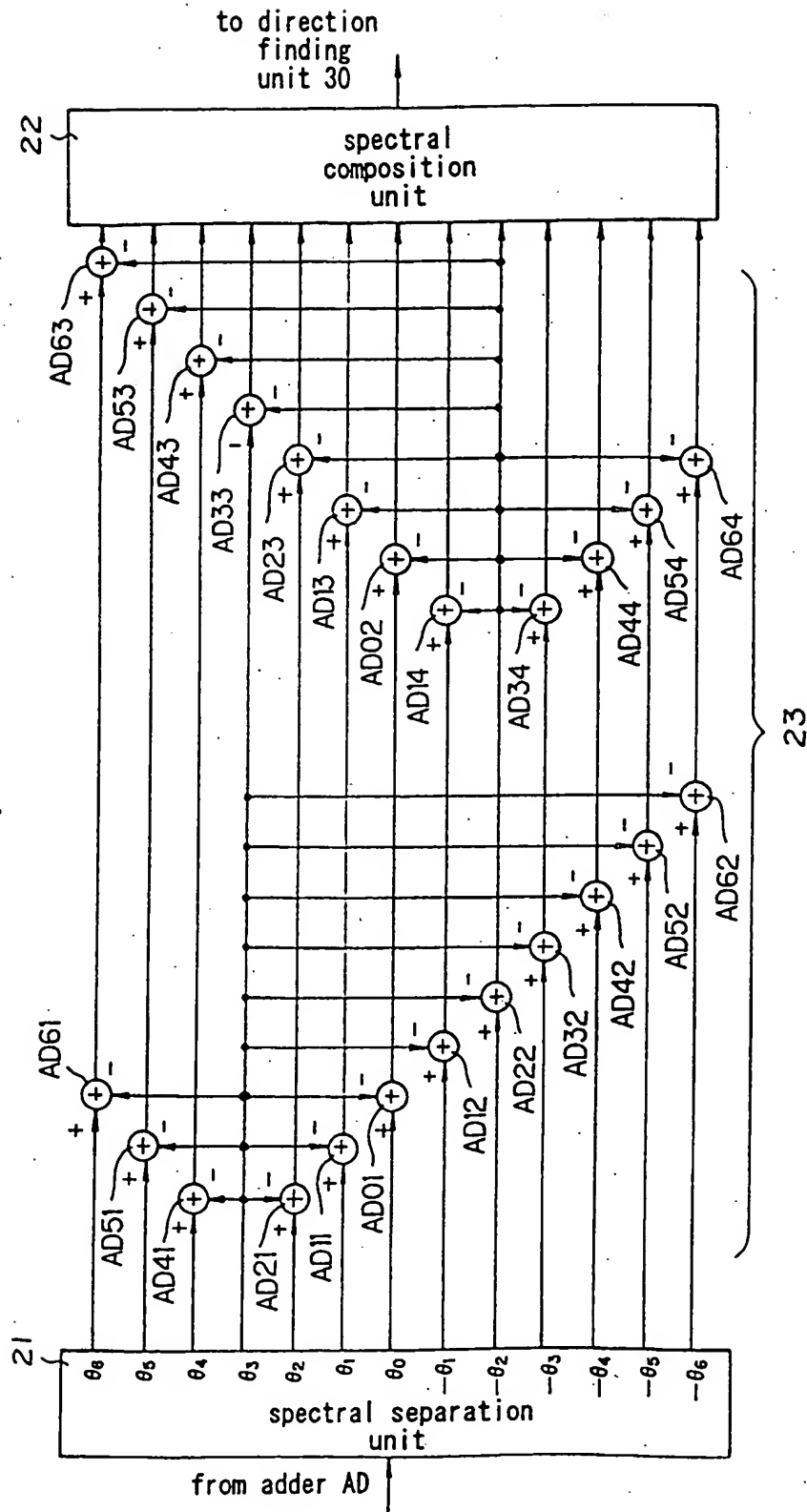


FIG. 10

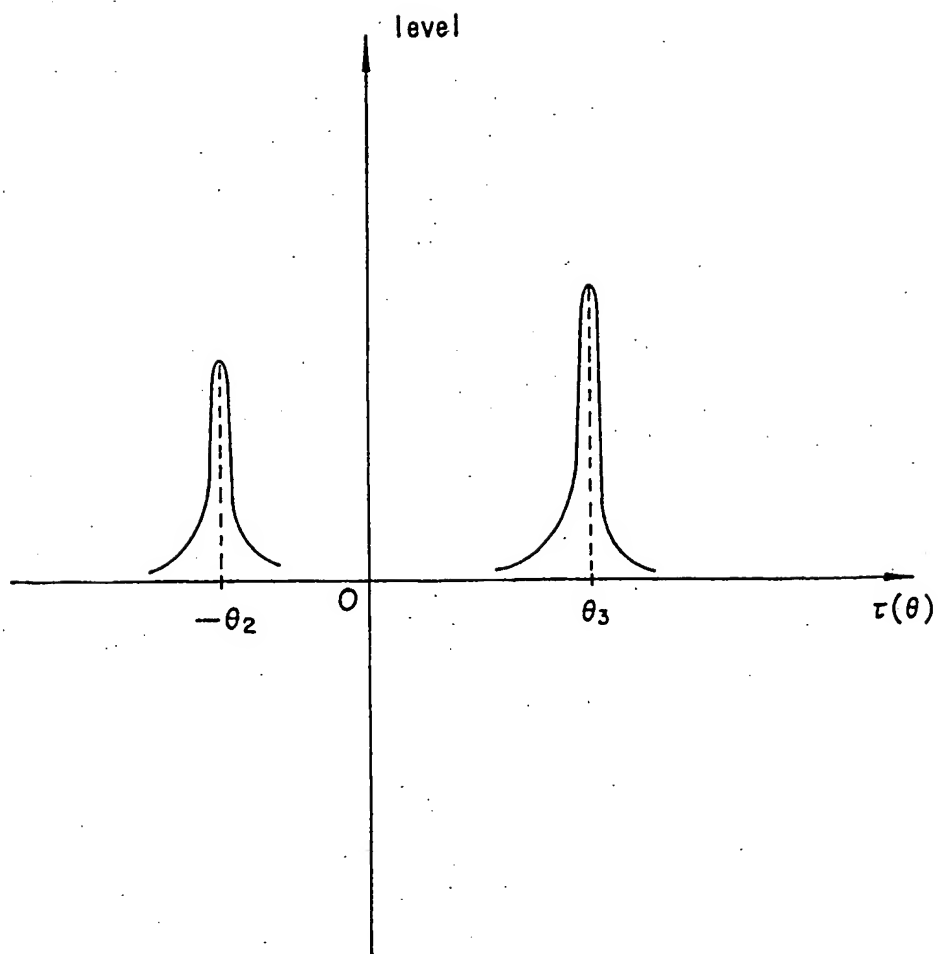


FIG. 11

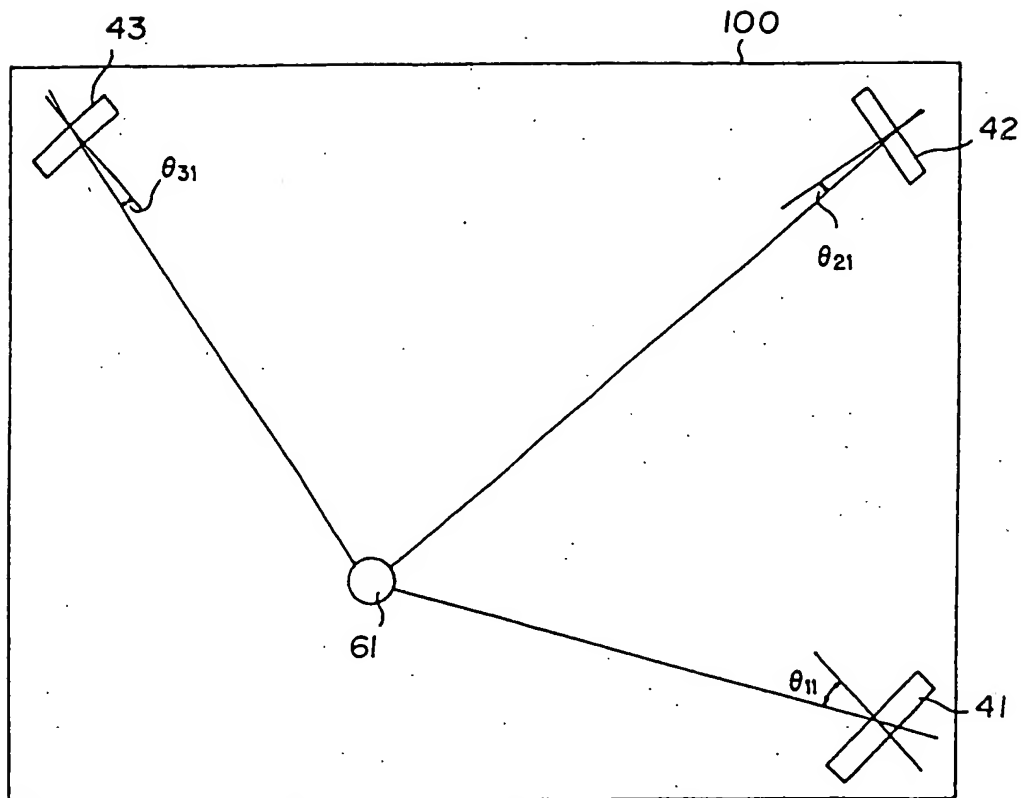


FIG. 12

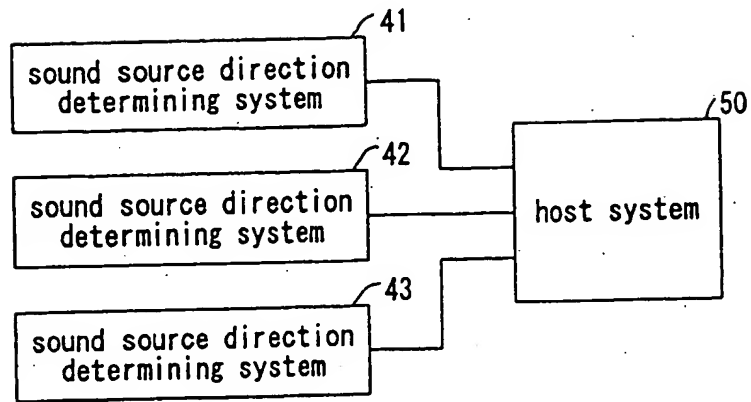


FIG. 13

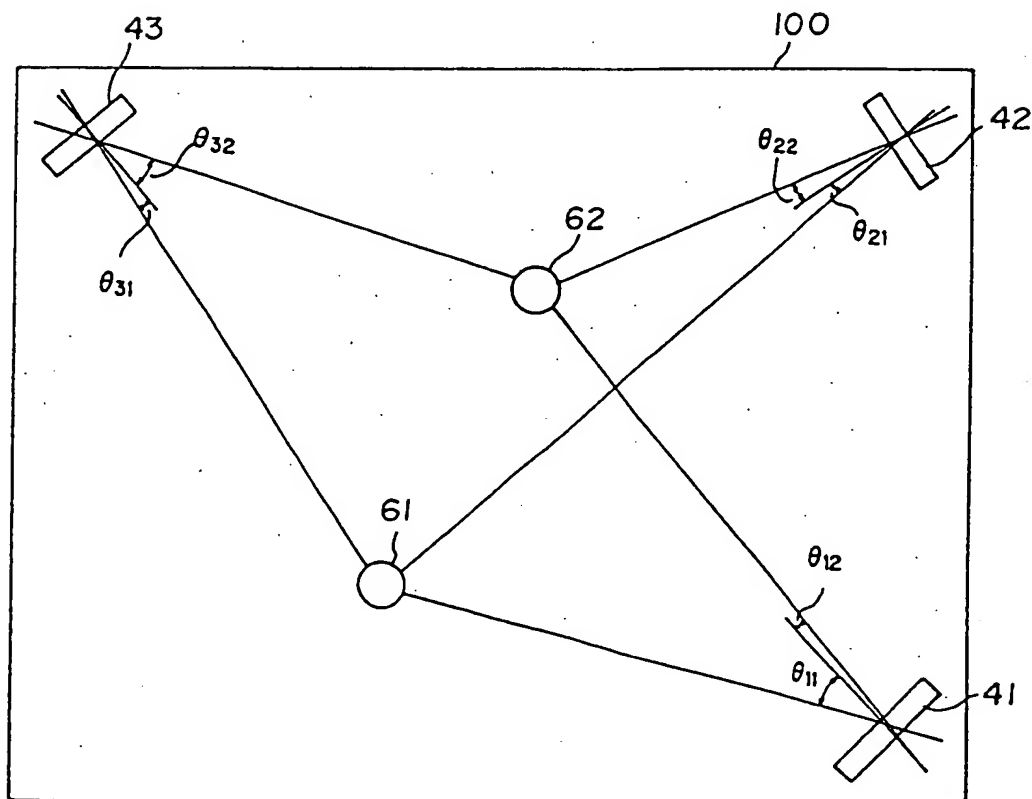
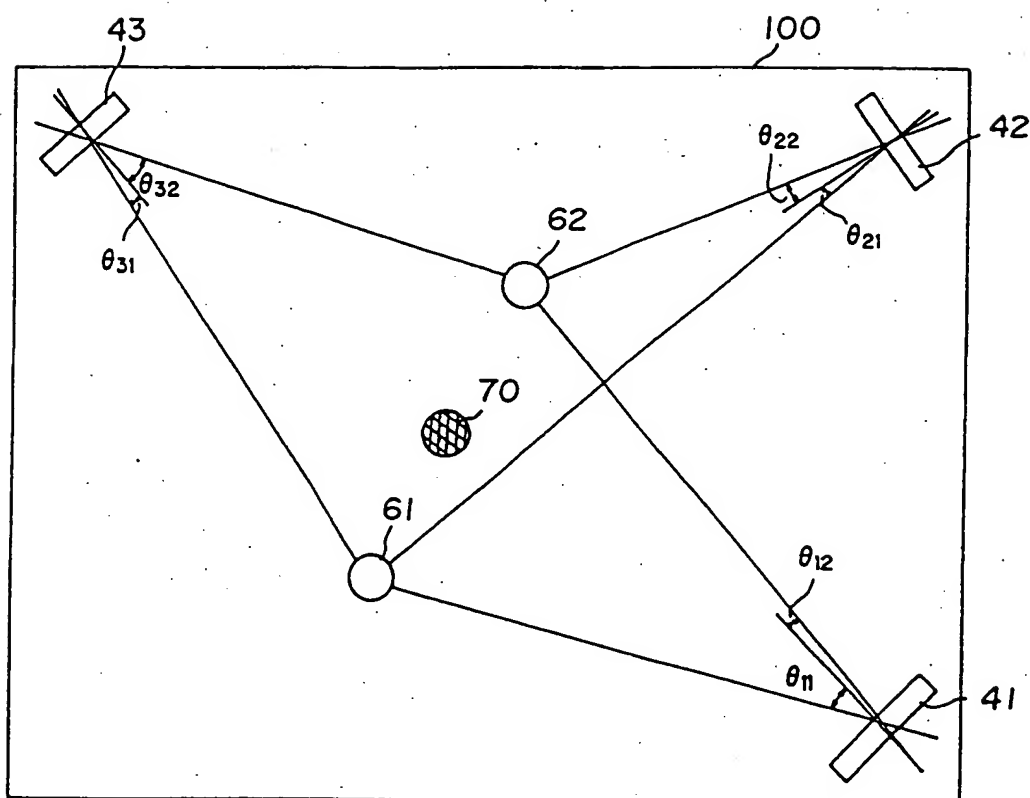


FIG. 14



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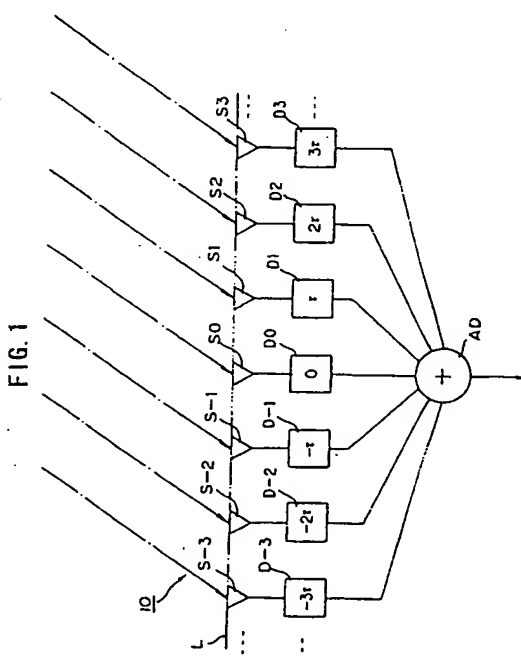
(71) Applicant : **ISHIKAWA MANUFACTURING CO.,
Ltd.
141-3, Nogi,
Nogi-machi
Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi-ken (JP)**

(72) Inventor : **Umeda, Misao
1977-15, Kawashima-cho,
Asahi-ku
Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken (JP)
Inventor : Ishikawa, Keiichi, c/o Ishikawa
Manufact. Co., Ltd
141-3, Nogi, Nogi-machi
Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi-ken (JP)**

(74) Representative : **SERJEANTS
25, The Crescent
King Street
Leicester, LE1 6RX (GB)**

(54) Sound source determining system.

(57) Provided is a sound source determining system which can accurately and economically identify the position of aircraft in an airport or the like. The direction of a sound source is determined by arranging a plurality of acoustic sensors ($S_0, S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S-1, S-2, S-3, \dots$) in an array at a prescribed interval for detecting an acoustic signal produced from the sound source, connecting a plurality of delay circuits ($D_0, D_1, D_2, D_3, \dots, D-1, D-2, D-3, \dots$) having delay times which are different from one to a next by a unit time period (τ) to the outputs of the acoustic sensors, adding up the outputs of the delay circuits in an adder circuit (AD), and determining the direction of the sound source according to the unit time period (τ) which will maximize the output of the adder circuit.





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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 94 30 1291

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	US-A-4 169 257 (SMITH DAVID A) 25 September 1979 * column 1, line 39 - column 2, line 4; figure 1 *	1	G01S3/803 G01S5/20 G01S3/805 G01S3/80 G01S3/801 G01S1/74
X	FR-A-2 413 666 (TECH RADIOELECT ELECTRO FS) 27 July 1979 * page 4, line 4 - line 25; figures 1,2 *	1	
A	GB-A-2 181 239 (PLESSEY CO PLC) 15 April 1987 * page 2, line 30 - line 65; figure 1 *	1,4-8	
X	DE-A-35 24 753 (STANDARD ELEKTRIK LORENZ AG) 29 January 1987	10	
Y	* page 2, line 44 - line 67; figure 1 *	11,12	
X	EP-A-0 064 477 (LOELIGER NIKLAUS) 10 November 1982 * page 4, line 16 - page 7, line 12; figures 1,2 *	10	
Y	EP-A-0 185 994 (KRUPP GMBH) 2 July 1986 * page 3, line 29 - page 4, line 22 *	11	
Y	EP-A-0 363 619 (ROHDE & SCHWARZ) 18 April 1990 * column 1, line 43 - column 2, line 15 *	12	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 26 September 1995	Examiner Haffner, R
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